

Today, many of these veterans are passing on. There are less than 3,500 World War I veterans alive today, out of a fighting force of over 4.5 million. Moreover, almost 1,500 World War II veterans die each day.

It is vitally important that we gather as many of their personal stories before they are lost to us forever.

This legislation is a good first step toward meeting that goal. It will both help ensure that future generations remember the contributions of those who served in combat, as well as to preserve the triumphs of the citizen soldier over evil in America's 20th century conflicts.

I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5212, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and add extraneous material on H.R. 5212, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

#### RUSSIAN ANTI-SHIP MISSILE NONPROLIFERATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4022) regarding the sale and transfer of Moskit anti-ship missiles by the Russian Federation.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4022

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Russian Anti-Ship Missile Nonproliferation Act of 2000".

##### SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to prohibit the forgiveness or rescheduling of any bilateral debt owed by the Russian Federation to the United States until the Russian Federation has terminated all sales and transfers of Moskit anti-ship missiles that endanger United States national security.

##### SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In February 2000, the first of two Russian-built Sovremenny-class destroyers sold to the People's Republic of China arrived in the Tai-

wan Strait, manned by a mixed Russian and Chinese naval crew. Currently, the Russian and Chinese Governments are discussing the sale of 2 additional Sovremenny destroyers.

(2) Within weeks after the arrival of the destroyers, the Russians are scheduled to transfer the first of several of the ship's most lethal weapon, the radar-guided Moskit (also known as Sunburn) anti-ship missile, which can carry either conventional or nuclear warheads.

(3) The supersonic Moskit missile, which can be mounted on a naval or mobile land platform, was designed specifically to destroy American aircraft carriers and other warships equipped with advanced Aegis radar and battle management systems. The United States Navy considers the missile to be extremely difficult to defend against.

(4) The Moskit missile has an over-the-horizon range of 65 miles and can deliver a 200-kiloton warhead in under 2 minutes. One conventional Moskit missile can sink a warship or disable an aircraft carrier, causing the deaths of hundreds of American military personnel.

(5) The Russian Federation is helping the air force of the People's Liberation Army to assemble Sukhoi Su-27 fighter aircraft, which are capable of carrying an air-launched version of the Moskit missile, which has a longer range than the sea-launched version. The Russian Federation is reportedly discussing the sale of air-launched Moskit missiles to the People's Republic of China.

(6) Land-, sea-, or air-launched Moskit missiles raise the potential for American casualties and could affect the outcome in any future conflict in the Taiwan Strait or South China Sea. The transfer of the missile by China to Iran or other belligerent nations in the Persian Gulf region would increase the potential for conflict and for American casualties. A Moskit missile mounted on a mobile land platform would be difficult to locate and could wreak havoc on the coastline of the Straits of Hormuz.

##### SEC. 4. PROHIBITION OF DEBT FORGIVENESS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall not reschedule or forgive any outstanding bilateral debt owed to the United States by the Russian Federation, until the President certifies to the Congress that the Russian Federation has terminated all transfers of Moskit anti-ship missiles that endanger United States national security, particularly transfers to the People's Republic of China.

(b) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of subsection (a) if the President determines and certifies to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that such waiver is vital to the national security interest of the United States.

##### SEC. 5. REPORTS ON THE TRANSFER BY RUSSIA OF MOSKIT MISSILES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 6 months thereafter, until the certification under section 4, the President shall submit to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report identifying the status of any contract and the date of the transfer of any version of the Moskit missile, particularly transfers to the People's Republic of China, occurring on or after February 1, 2000.

(b) SUBMISSION IN CLASSIFIED FORM.—Reports submitted under subsection (a), or appropriate parts thereof, may be submitted in classified form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER).

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in February 2000, just the beginning of this year, a Russian-built Sovremenny class destroyer sailed through the Taiwan Strait with a mixed Russian and Communist Chinese crew, and the ship sailed to its new home in southeast China.

The ship's most lethal weapon was the supersonic SSN-22 Moskit missile, also known as the Sunburn missile, which was developed by Russia during the Cold War to destroy U.S. aircraft carriers and Aegis class warships.

On his recent visit to Beijing, leaders of the Chinese People's Liberation Armed Forces told Admiral Dennis Blair, Chief of U.S. Pacific Command, that if U.S. aircraft carriers once again sailed close to the Taiwan Strait, just as they did during the cross-Strait tensions of 1996, that the People's Liberation Army would fight a battle "at any cost."

□ 2045

The Moskit missiles now allow the Communist Chinese Navy to make such threats against the U.S. Navy's most powerful platforms, and they allow the Communist Chinese to endanger the lives of thousands of American service personnel. The Moskit missiles, which can be mounted on ships or on land-based mobile platforms, can carry either conventional or nuclear warheads. A new version is being developed to be fired from jet fighters. It is the most dangerous antiship missile, the Russians and now the Communist Chinese have in their fleet.

Our Navy admittedly has limited ability to defend itself against this 20 kilo-ton nuclear-capable weapon, a payload, I might add, that surpasses the bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima during World War II, and they can hit an American target at a range of up to 65 nautical miles.

Each destroyer that the Russians are transferring to the Communist Chinese carries 8 Moskit missiles. This arsenal could destroy an entire U.S. aircraft carrier battle group, killing thousands of American service personnel.

China is scheduled to receive at least three more of these Sovremenny destroyers at the end of 2001. The next delivery is scheduled during the end of this year. Each ship will have a component of at least 18 of these deadly missiles.

H.R. 4022 seeks to deter the Russians from transferring these missiles to the Communist Chinese or any other nation or organization that would endanger U.S. naval vessels. The resolution prohibits the rescheduling of any outstanding bilateral debt owed to the United States by Russia, until the President of the United States certifies